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# THE CHINA PRESS

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918

大英年華三國新華報

10 CENTS

## SOVIETS ACCEPT PEACE AS RESPITE TO BUILD AN ARMY

Only For Chance To Re-  
gain Strength To  
Repel Invader

## ALL PRESS AGREES

Treaty Must Be Rescinded  
When National Au-  
thority Exists

## BALLIN TO RUSSIA

Kaiser's Commercial Agent  
Going To Petrograd To  
Tighten Financial Grip

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, March 17.—The resolution passed by the Congress of Soviets ratifying the treaty of peace signed at Brest-Litovsk describes the peace as painful, forced and dishonoring and urges the defense of Russia upon the basis of a Socialist Militia. All persons of both sexes, young and old, should receive military training.

The Bolshevik leader Lenin in his speech to the Congress said that the peace should be accepted as a respite pending the moment when the proletariat of Europe would come to their assistance.

The majority of the Russian press continues to emphasize that the peace imposed by the German Imperialists offers the necessary respite to enable the Soviets to organize the country for a fresh and bitter struggle with the invader. The treaty must inevitably be rescinded once a real national authority has been constituted.

### Demobilisation Is Ordered

Petrograd, March 16.—The complete demobilization of troops in the Petrograd district has been ordered.

Kamoff, speaking in the Moscow Congress which ratified the peace treaty, said that Germany was buying Russian foreign loans and would force Russia to pay fifty per cent of all foreign loans. Russia could only expect the support of the international proletariat if she showed she could fight to the end.

The German official press states that Germany is willing to abandon her claims for the repayment of her expenditure on prisoners of war in return for the Russian Baltic and Black Sea fleets.

Joffre, who was President of the peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk, has been appointed Russian Ambassador to Berlin.

Austrian official sources state that German officers have been invited to organize the Ukraine army.

### Ballin To Go To Russia

Herr Ballin and the German financier, Herr Langhoff, are expected in Petrograd. It is stated that the Government proposes to establish an oil monopoly.

It appears that the Russian fleet at Odessa withdrew to Sebastopol prior to the German occupation of Odessa and Nicolaeff, where the Soviets were immediately suppressed.

The Germans have seized the naval dockyards at Nicolaeff.

A German offensive is proceeding in the direction of Kherson.

Amsterdam, March 17.—A telegram from Berlin states that 15 Russian warships were found in the harbor at Odessa.

Jassy, March 17.—The Bolsheviks at Odessa went to Sebastopol before the German occupation. Before leaving Odessa the Bolshevik General Muravieff ordered the massacre of officers, capitalists and bourgeoisie and fined the population 20,000,000 Roubles.

### German Influence Grows Alarmingly In Siberia

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, March 19.—The Socialist press is conducting a campaign against Semenoff, accusing him of allowing his men to plunder. The

## Supreme Command May Go To Gen. Foch



## ATTACK IN FORCE MADE BY GERMANS AGAINST FRENCH

Penetrate Trenches On  
Right Of Meuse But  
Are Evicted Later

## SUFFER BIG LOSS

French Drive Also, Cap-  
turing 1,400 Metres  
Of Trenches

## MAKE PRISONERS

Delay In Enemy Offensive  
Due To Fear Of  
Troops' Morale?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 17.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

The enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse became intense and was followed by a series of strong German attacks. Big detachments of the enemy approached our positions and penetrated our lines at various points in the direction of Samognex, north of Baudes-Caurieres and in the Bezonsaux district. The assailants suffered heavy losses under the violence of our fire and were unable to maintain themselves in the elements in which they had obtained a footing. The artillery action continues very lively in this region.

Last night our troops penetrated the enemy trenches at Baudes-Malanso on a width of 1,400 to a depth of 800 meters. The total number of prisoners taken on the left bank of the Meuse last night exceeds 160, including several officers.

French Take 800 Meters

The afternoon communiqué issued this afternoon had reported:

There has been a fairly considerable reciprocal artillery action north of Chemin-des-Dames.

Under the direction of our artillery, which dominated the German artillery, we carried out yesterday evening in the region of Chappay, on the left of the Meuse, an important raid which was completely successful. We penetrated the enemy trenches on a front of 800 meters to a depth of 300 meters, destroyed all their dug-outs, block-houses and works and brought back eighty prisoners belonging to three regiments and also seven machine-guns. Our losses were light.

After a bombardment we carried out a raid and penetrated the enemy position to some depth at Malancourt Wood, taking forty prisoners.

During the night the enemy violently bombarded points between the Meuse and Bezonsaux. We immediately replied.

A German aeroplane was brought down and four others severely damaged.

Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000 kilograms of bombs on military establishments and behind the enemy front.

Germans Fearful Of Offensive?

London, March 17.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, commenting on the interview with Marshal von Hindenburg cabled on the 14th, states that reciprocal raiding and artillery actions are keeping the front active and thunderous, but the German newspapers are questioning what the High Command is waiting for. Marshal von Hindenburg is protesting overmuch concerning the morale of the German troops. "All my recent experiences of prisoners demonstrate that they are anything but confident of the prospect of a big offensive and even view it with dismay."

The enemy at the present time is trying his utmost to discover the strength and dispositions of our artillery and is wasting immense quantities of ammunition for that purpose.

The indomitable work of our airmen in combing the skies is severely restricting aerial observation by the enemy and ensuring ours.

Belgians Take Over More Of Line

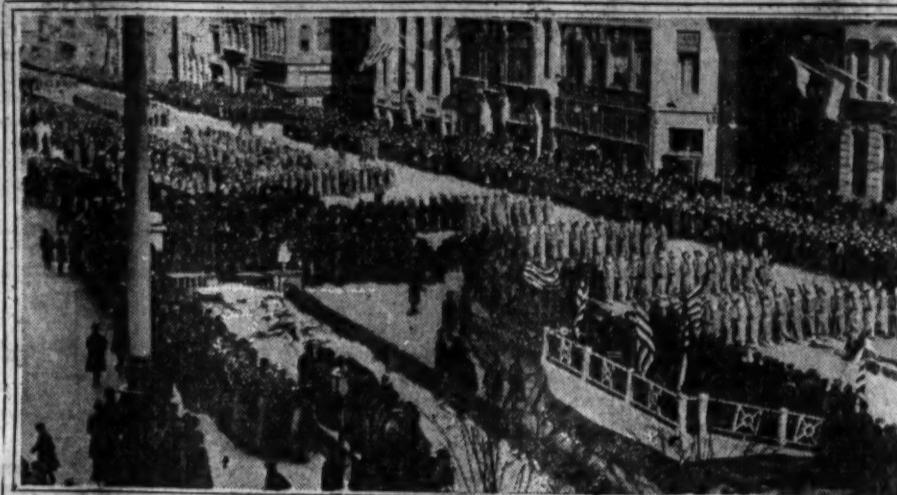
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires:

It is announced that the Belgian

(Continued on Page 5)

Cloudy and colder. The maximum temperature yesterday was 79.5 and the minimum 50.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 58.6 and 41.2.

## New York's Own Parades Down Fifth Avenue



This photo shows the 308th Infantry, its personnel drawn in the first draft from New York City, passing the reviewing stand in their recent parade down Fifth Avenue, in New York. The parade gave New York a glimpse of the wonders accomplished in four months training. The members of the 308th, a unit of the 77th Division, training at Camp Upton, L. I., captured the city by their superb appearance.

## CONSULS IN CHANGSHA ASK GUNBOAT GUARD

Want Protection For Foreign  
Interests Because Of Pros-  
pect Of Fighting

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 19.—The Consuls at Changsha have requested the despatch of gunboats to protect foreign interests owing to the prospect of disturbances there.

President Feng Kuo-chang having failed to induce either Tuan Chi-jui or Hsu Shih-chang to accept the premiership urged the latter to persuade Tuan Chi-jui to form a Cabinet. Yesterday evening Hsu Shih-chang dined with the general after an interview with Tuan Chi-jui, who is understood to have informed the President that, though Tuan Chi-jui is at present unwilling to assume the premiership, the President should not give up hope.

It is officially announced that the Government troops captured Yochow yesterday. The final attack was assisted by five gunboats which bombarded the town from the river.

Yochow Again In South's Hands?

A Canton telegram last night stated that according to a report from General Tan Hao-min, commander of the Southern forces in Hunan, to the Tschum of Kwangtung, Yochow was recaptured by the Southerners Monday. The city had only been retaken from them by the Northern troops Thursday following a sanguinary battle.

The appointment of Yang Shih-yi as Premier is being contemplated by President Feng, following the refusal of General Tuan Chi-jui to accept the post, according to the Chinese press.

Civil Governor Chi Yao-ling of Kiangsu reports to Peking that the antagonism between the Kiangsu and Anhui Tchungs is growing daily and suggests the appointment of a mediator between them in order to settle the dispute.

The Fengtien troops transferred from Chihli are distributed among the cities of Hauchow, Chuchowfu and Hanchwang. Another brigade has been transferred from Langfang to Hupeh.

General Chang Ching-yao and his victorious army marched into Yochow Monday, which his troops had captured two days previous.

Mr. Tang Hua-lung, former Minister of Justice, left Peking Monday for a tour in Japan.

At the trial of the assassin of the late Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, named Chow Kan, who is the head of a torpedo instruction school in Canton, it was brought out in evidence that the murder was instigated by the head of the Naval School of Fukien and the commanders of the torpedo-boats of the First Squadron.

A mandate Monday granted long sick leave of absence to Mr. Chiang Yung, Minister of Justice and appointed Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Acting Minister of Justice. Mr. Chiang tendered his resignation, on account of his disapproval of the pardoning of the monarchists. He will leave Peking for Japan shortly.

(Continued on Page 5)

## The Weather

Cloudy and colder. The maximum temperature yesterday was 79.5 and the minimum 50.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 58.6 and 41.2.

A Live Newspaper Devoted

to Progress in China

## PLAQUE REACHES NANKING; 23 DEAD WITHIN TWO DAYS

Spreading Rapidly And  
Terror-Stricken Population  
Begins To Flee

## IS EXPECTED HERE

Outbreak In Shanghai Is  
Almost Certain, Dr.  
Stanley Believes

## WEATHER IS HOPE

Official In Nanking Obstruc-  
ting Prevention Work  
Of Foreign Doctors

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Nanking, March 19.—Twenty-three have died in two days of the plague here. Health Commissioner Fan is obstructing the prevention activities of foreign doctors. In a conference last night Police Commissioner Wang pledged his co-operation to stay the plague's ravages. Many additional families are rumored dead in all parts of the city. Mission families and mission schools are subjecting themselves to voluntary quarantine.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, March 19.—A case of suspected plague has occurred near Tungchow, twenty miles east of Peking. The contacts have been quarantined.

Believed Certain To Come Here  
The outbreak of pneumonic plague at Nanking brings the disease within easy striking distance of Shanghai. It is not only possible, but almost a certainty that contact cases will find their way into this city. This is the opinion of local physicians, including Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Commissioner and plague expert.

A detachment of American troops is entrenched near the Swiss frontier where enemy bombardments are frequent.

The arrival of fresh enemy units and material from Germany east and west of Lake Garda indicates hostile operations having Verona and Brescia as their objectives.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Peking, March 19.—The following telegram from Rome, dated March 15, has been received by Reuter's Agency from an authoritative Italian source:

News has reached Berne from Innsbruck that the concentration of troops had been suspended in the Tyrol for a few days, but has been strongly intensified again. Military circles in Austria openly speak of an early Austro-German offensive on the Italian front.

The despatch of Austrian troops to the French front has ceased. One Austrian division is left on the French front and all the forces of the Austrian Empire are being concentrated against Italy. The army of Boehm Ermoli, which was operating in Russia, will soon be transported to the Trentino front.

A new war council is announced in Trent in the presence of the Emperor. The Austrian operations against Italy, according to the Berne correspondent of the Idea Nazionale, form part of the German plan of offensive. The German command would assume the supreme direction of the operations and would consider the Italian front as their left wing on the Western front.

Ministers To Russia  
Arrive In Changchun

Japanese And Chinese Envoy  
And Refugees Now Safe In  
Chinese Territory

A Changchun telegram last night states that the Japanese and Chinese Ministers to Petrograd arrived at that city Monday night and would leave there Tuesday for the South.

The exodus from Nanking began Monday night, according to reports

brought to Shanghai yesterday. Schools had been closed; physicians were rallying together to take up the fight; all foreigners and many Chinese seen on the streets were wearing masks and it was expected that rail and boat service would be suspended within forty-eight hours.

"The train leaving Nanking last evening was jammed, mainly with students from the University," said Mr. I. Lacy, who left the provincial capital yesterday noon, arriving here last night. "And people are getting away as rapidly as possible. The Mission day schools were closed Monday and the doctors who met in conference Monday night advise the closing of the boarding schools, but they will not insist on this until there is bacteriological confirmation of the plague. The language school closed this morning and Nanking, under the leadership of the physicians and aided by Commissioner of Police Wang, is settling down for the fight.

The Hospital gates were closed at 11.30 Monday morning and the entire staff set to work making masks which are sold for ten cents apiece. One saw masks being worn by almost everyone in the streets and they were worn also on the train coming down.

The outbreak, it seems, assumed serious proportions about Friday last, but Dr. W. E. Macklin says that it has probably been in the city for fully a week. It has been pretty well established that it was brought to Nanking with a shipment of soldiers' clothes from Anhui which were being repaired in a tailor shop in the central district. It is said that six tailors in the establishment died suddenly and that the Chinese doctor called in was stricken while in his room going home from the place."

This story is confirmed in a letter received by Dr. Stanley in which the symptoms were described by a medical man and correspond exactly to those of pneumonic plague. The letter, however, places the number of deaths in the tailor shop as being that of an assistant and the master, and states that the Chinese doctor's room was also a victim.

#### Oppose Foreign Interference

"The Health Commissioner," Mr. Lacy continued, "was opposed to foreign interference in the handling of the situation, but the Police Commissioner and the foreign physicians met Monday night and drew up resolutions, together with plans for preventive measures, and before I left I heard that the Chinese authorities had consented to work with them. The doctors want all traffic closed at once and it was believed that this would be done within 48 hours. Dr. Sloan was asked to take charge of the work and it was expected that further assistance would be given by Dr. Stanley of Shanghai."

Plans for food distribution had already been set on foot, a central co-operative buying and distributing agency being proposed. The last reports current were that the disease was flourishing in the south city as well as in the central district and Dr. Macklin stated that he believed there were many cases throughout the city.

The Chinese are very much frightened and have done a great deal to keep cases secret. Wires have been sent to Peking for special permission to exhume bodies of suspected cases in order to make examinations."

Here is a vivid picture of the Nanking streets, sent to Shanghai by an eye-witness:

"Perhaps an hour ago a man fell at the corner of our own compound, with typical signs. We have watched him through a glass as he crouched on hands and knees, panting for breath. This is a country path, not necessarily much travelled."

A native police captain has just helped the man to rise and, from behind, has been trying to make him stagger along without help. Now he is unable to advance and the soldier supports him by back and arm. Two hospital assistants and six soldiers arrive. The hospital assistants are allowed to secure specimens for examination. The soldiers take him away. They, alas! are not themselves protected with masks, and, if this develops a real case as so many have, will become a source of infection."

#### Woman's Exchange To Open Tomorrow

New Quarters On Bubbling Well Road Are Now Ready

The official opening of the American Woman's Exchange Shop at its new location—128 Bubbling Well Road—it is announced, will take place at 3 p.m. tomorrow and not in the morning as previously intended. The new quarters have been most cosily fitted up by Mrs. William Morris, chairman, and her hard-working assistants, and many new features have been added to the shop's stock. Tea is to be served.

If you want to live and work now with an easy mind and face the future with confidence, start a savings account at once and keep adding to it regularly.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation  
16 Nanking Road.

\$1 opens a Savings Account.  
\$50 opens a Checking Account.

#### Irish Factions Join In St. Patrick's Parade

Sinn Feiners And Nationalists Unite For March To Church In Big Procession

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—An unprecedented event in Irish politics occurred on Sunday at Waterford, which is at present in the throes of a very bitter election campaign. Captain Redmond, the Nationalist candidate, and Mr. White, the Sinn Fein candidate, followed by their respective retainers in a procession which extended for two miles attended the St. Patrick's Day celebrations. The demonstration was followed by meetings at which Captain Redmond defended the attitude of the Nationalists towards recruiting in Ireland.

#### Helsingfors-Finland Communications Cut

Stockholm Fears Germans Have Broken Cable Crossing At Aaland Islands

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, March 17.—Telegraphic communication with Helsingfors and South Finland was interrupted suddenly on Saturday evening. Probably the Germans on the Aaland Islands cut the cable.

#### Australian Coasters Are Commandeered

Government Shortly To Assume Control Of All Vessels Plying Its Waters

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, March 17.—The Commonwealth shortly assumes complete control of all vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

#### GEDDES WILL ANSWER ADMIRALTY'S CRITICS

British Political Interest Now Centers On Debate Over Navy Estimates

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—Political interest centers on the debate on the Navy Estimates on Wednesday when Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announces the measures of reorganisation within the Admiralty and will meet critics.

The chief change is expected to be the appointment of Lord Pirrie to control shipbuilding.

Sir Eric Geddes' detailed statement concerning the actual amount of tonnage sunk together with the shortcomings in its replacement are likewise awaited.

The shipping correspondent of the Times warns the nation not to entertain the illusion that the periodical publication of such returns will be at all comfortable to its peace of mind but there are plentiful signs that the country is determined to meet the most urgent requirements for shipbuilding.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, formerly chairman of the P. & O. Company, in a letter to the Times, says that it seems absolutely clear that Government control of shipping has been a distinct failure and he urges the freeing of shipowners and builders of mercantile vessels from the interference of the Admiralty.

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Obtainable at all high grade shops.

Tobacco Products Corporation,  
8, Peking Road,  
SHANGHAI

#### BRITAIN TO TAKE OVER EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

Commission To Act On Behalf Of Allies, London Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 17.—The Press Bureau announces that Great Britain, on behalf of the Allies, is taking over the Egyptian cotton crop from August next and also the residue of the present crop.

Cairo, March 17.—It is officially stated that a Commission will be appointed in order to acquire the cotton crop. It will be assisted by an Advisory Board representing the exporters, growers and banks.

No further licences will be granted except for purchases made by the Commission. Licences already granted will be cancelled except for cotton held in port and sold for export before March 1.

The Commission will sell on a basis of \$48 per kantar f.o.b. Alexandria for fully-good-fair sackarilles.

The British Treasury is prepared to lend £10,000,000 to meet the financial demands of the combination and an equal sum will be advanced by a group of banks at a limited interest under the guarantee of the Egyptian Government.

If the prices of American cotton rise, the sale price will be increased and the profits of the increase will be credited to the Egyptian Government.

#### No Odessa Grain For Germans, Says Expert

American Authority Suggests It Has Long Since Gone To Feed Refugees

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Chicago, March 17.—An American grain expert expresses the opinion that the Germans will find no wheat at Odessa, as it has all been consumed by the refugees and disbanded soldiers.

#### ACTIVITY INCREASES ON MACEDONIA FRONT

British On Struma-Doiran Front And Greek Troops Are Kept Busy

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—Reuter's correspondent with the British forces in Macedonia writes:

During the past week there has been more activity in all the sectors, especially the British on the Struma-Doiran fronts.

The Greek troops have been carrying out successful artillery bombardments, aviation and infantry raids on the enemy trenches, capturing quantities of military equipment.

The Serbs indignantly repudiate the statements appearing in German newspapers alleging that a separate peace is being negotiated with Servia.

#### French Bag Gotha That Bombed Paris

Another Machine Used In Last Raid Brought Down Near Soissons

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 17.—A correspondent at the French front of Le Matin says that a Gotha which took part in the raid on Paris last Monday was brought down near Soissons, a well-placed shell putting its motor out of action. The three occupants, two lieutenants and a machine-gunner, were not killed, though all of them were burned, the gunner very severely.

Referring to the Paris defences, the German prisoners said they greatly hampered the flight of their aeroplanes. The barrage-fire of the outer forts was particularly effective and prevented a number of Gothas reaching the Capital.

#### Rosenstock's Directory

The 1918 edition of the Rosenstock Directory for China, which has just been published, is an enlargement over last year's copy, and contains a mass of useful and up-to-date information on China which should be of interest and value to business men.

Beside the business and residential directories of the treaty ports in China, which are covered very thoroughly, this year's edition includes a section devoted to General Information, giving the Calendars for 1918 and 1919, the Chinese Calendar for the current year, Exchange Tables, Customs Tariffs, Postal rates, etc. etc.

The Gazetteer of China, an abridged history of China, and an alphabetical list of American and European manufacturers and business houses with established connections in China are other features of the 1918 Rosenstock's Directory.

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## Whole District In Shensi At Mercy Of Robber Bands

Soldiers Alternate With Robbers In Looting, While  
Officials Plunder Resources For Own Profit

### China Press Correspondence

Shan, Shensi, Feb. 26.—The following notes are intended to cover the political situation in Shensi Province since December 1: About December 2 a caravan of some ninety camels (rumor says three hundred) bearing arms and ammunition, from the Central Government to beyond Kansu, was attacked by robbers at the Haden city of Lin Tung. The leader of the robber crowd was Goh Gien. Goh Gien secured the full consignment and at the same time looted the city of Lin Tung which he has made his headquarters until the present. (Feb. 26, 1918.)

December ten an officer commanding about five hundred soldiers in Shan revolted and with his men secured the drum tower which is situated at the cross-roads of the main streets running north and south, east and west. The roads cross under the tower so that the tower commands the roads right to the city gates. Roads here are laid with the points of the compass, are straight and wide. Fighting was continuous in Shan until the morning of December 12 when the revolts made good their escape through the south gate.

### 200 Are Killed

During the trouble some two hundred men were killed in the city, probably fifty of whom were civilians who were on the streets hit by stray bullets. (Soldier and official reports give a much higher number killed but we were on the streets and saw the dead as soon as the rebels made good their escape). The city was closed at this time for a few days and no mail came in from the east.

Rumor has it that the men who revolted in the city expected succor from the robbers without, who were reported to be coming from Lin Tung Hien, fifty li east of here, but their project failed, for they had hoped to secure the city and give it up to plunder.

Since the Lin Tung robbery in December a continuous number of robberies have taken place on a large scale.

Da Chen Djen, Hsien Yang, and Ging Yang and many other places have been looted, but on a smaller scale. On a smaller scale means that the robbers only took what they could get of the silver and horses and mules. All places within a close radius of Shan have also been cleaned out.

From reliable reports we believe that the robbers are much more lenient than the regular soldiers and as an illustration we will mention what is reported to have happened at Da Chen Djen and which we believe to be the truth. The robbers about Dec. 30 took that place and secured all the silver and available horses and mules.

They were followed up by soldiers who looted the stores on their first visit; the second visit they cleaned out the cattle and cotton with cash and coppers, and on their third trip they took everything in sight, such as tables, benches and household furniture. The proceeds from their last two visits they carted to the next towns and sold them for what they could get, sometimes only getting five or six dollars for a cow. In this way they made their salary which was in arrears some six months. Of course all this wickedness was officially reported to be the work of the robbers. The people in that district fear soldiers worse than robbers.

### General Turns Robber

January 26, 1918, Hu Lih-seng, head of some fifteen hundred soldiers and stationed at San Yuen-hsien, 100 li north of here, revolted. About five hundred of his men left him and came to Shan but the remaining thousand were well armed and had a good supply of ammunition. These were soon joined by deserters from many parts and gave to this man Hu Lih-seng a good company of men. The reason given for revolting is rumored to be that this soldiers and educational men had not been paid for six months, as the governor had squandered public funds too liberally for personal uses. We might state here that the people in Shan in good standing all have a good word for Hu Lih-seng for his fight is said to be clean. He does not allow his men to loot more than what is essential in order for them to obtain sufficient food. This man Hu Lih-seng does not seem to operate on the same basis as Goh Gien for they do not co-operate although they are not hindering each other. Hu Lih-seng shortly after revolting came to Shan and fighting has been continuous within a radius of fifty li of here and at this time is still on. (Last night, February 25-26, fighting was heard on three sides of the city).

February 1, the military governor had the Bank of China relieved of all its ready money even to coppers. We understand that he got some thirty thousand taels from the bank and its branches, but this is unofficial. When he cleaned the bank out the military governor posted a proclamation on its door requesting all depositors do not approach the bank for funds as he had borrowed all that it had. A few days after this took place a Japanese from Hankow Rih Hsin Yang Hang came to Shan and made the Bank of China his headquarters. This evidently was an arrangement to defeat the Governor's purposes for the governor had approached the bank several times for money and was told that it did not have any. He arrived a day or so too late, but when he did come he stated that the bank owed him \$20,000 and if it could not pay over the money he would take charge. He has taken charge. When I say he stated I mean that men from the bank say it for him. (It looks like a bluff).

### Many Wounded Seen

A good many wounded soldiers are now in the city, both on the streets bandaged and also in the two hospitals here. No fuel has come into the city

to pass. This has not been confirmed yet.

### First Mail Arrives

Shan, Shensi, March 4.—Saturday, March 2 mail from the eastern provinces arrived in Shan. This is the first mail we have had from Hankow or Shanghai for over three weeks and as the telegraph lines are not in working order we have been without news for that time.

February 28 General Fan Doh with his five hundred Honanese soldiers also joined the rebels and this has caused considerable anxiety in the city, especially among the official people, for the greater part of the troops in the city are Honanese, who it is feared, might open the gates at any time. General Fan used to be a general under White Wolf a couple of years ago.

General Hu and General Fan are well armed and have a good supply of ammunition while Goh Gien who is a robber out and out has a large following as was earlier reported, these are mostly armed with knives, for the plunder which they secured about December 10 has already been used up. Last week a body of Mongolian robbers also joined with those outside the city. Rumor has it that there are some five or six thousand of them but we understand that there are only in reality one thousand or so men who are armed with crude fire arms.

Those who hear this will indicate that the civilian population would welcome Hu Lih-seng into the city for they hate the Governor who has made such a wholesale practice of beheading persons for minor offenses, but while they would welcome General Hu they fear the robbers who might come along with him.

There has been considerable fighting yesterday and today in the immediate vicinity of the city but reliable information is scarce. One thing is sure and that is there is fighting and plenty shooting for it can be distinctly heard by those who might come along with him.

### Mongolian Robbers Also

Mongolian robbers, of whom there are several hundred, have joined with the troops outside the city but we understand there are some differences between them and Hu Lih-seng for they want to rob chapels and loot foreigners while Hu is in for protecting foreigners.

Last week soldiers brought to the city many horses and mules. These were sold cheap. Soldiers say they took them from the robbers while the people say that they robbed the farmers and are selling the animals as so to have money.

Business is at a standstill. Many stores have gone out of business the last few days, (probably one in every six). The governor is taking great precautions to fortify his yamen. Large bricks are being brought from the old royal city and gun towers are being made at all advantageous points about the yamen.

It is rumored that Ging Wuh-mo has been executed because his brother who is in charge of troops north of here allowed the Mongols

## The "different" Food!

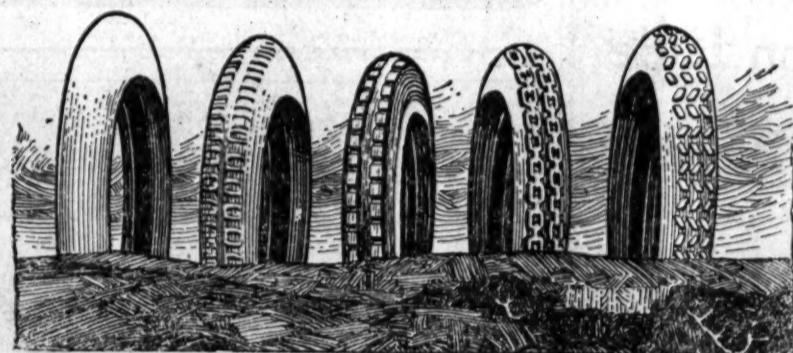
Benger's Food differs from all others because it contains the means to partially digest the fresh new milk with which it is prepared. This means much, as the inability to digest milk is very common among children and adults.

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Also tires for motor trucks, motor cycles, bicycles, etc.

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## HANGCHOW WILL HAVE U.S. RED CROSS BRANCH

War Relief Society Decides To  
Organise Chapter Like  
Shanghai's

### China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, March 17.—The American War Relief Association held a special meeting last night in the home of its chairman, Mrs. Sidney Laselle. The session was called to meet Mr. Julian Arnold, special representative for China of the American Red Cross Society, and to confer with him regarding the steps necessary to form in Hangchow a chapter or branch of that society.

Mr. Arnold made an interesting and suggestive statement of the work now being done by the American Red Cross Society and of the enthusiasm and business-like ability with which Americans in China are entering into the work of the movement. It was unanimously voted that the American War Relief Association of Hangchow make such adjustments as might be required to convert it into a branch of the Red Cross Society. The actual work of reorganization was deferred until a later meeting.

THE LATEST PARISIAN MODELS OF  
FINE JEWELLERY AND THE FAMOUS  
TECLA PEARL NECKLACES WILL BE  
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SUITE A.

PARIS  
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William Makepeace Thackeray when travelling through Virginia wrote a letter home in which he said "I shall write a novel with the scene laid here - it will take me at least two years to collect my material and become acquainted with the subject. I cannot write upon a subject I know nothing of". And when "The Virginians" was finished no truer words were found therein than these:

"There's no better Tobacco comes from Virginia  
and no better Brand than the Three Castles"  
W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

The "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes are packed in patent air-tight tins of 50, and in packets of 10 and 20 wrapped in tinfoil. These wrappings ensure the perfect condition of the tobacco in any climate



W.D. & H.O. WILLS,  
Bristol & London, England.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## TATUNG OFFICIALS STILL NULLIFY PLAGUE WORK

Those Dying From Scourge  
Buried Stealthily To Keep  
Knowledge From Bureau

### FUNERALS AT MIDNIGHT

Precautionary Measures Of  
Medical Staff Made Useless  
By The Authorities

**China Press Correspondence**  
Tatung, March 12.—The valedictory of the Government Antiplague Bureau at this place must now be written. This work was started over a month ago and a full staff of doctors, nurses and assistants was provided; also offices, staff quarters, a large hospital and quarantine station and complete equipment.

Arrangements were made with the local authorities whereby they were to search out daily and report to the Bureau every case of sickness in the city. Upon presentation of this report the bureau was to make the diagnosis and in case of plague was to proceed with isolation, quarantining, and other technical procedures considered necessary to the prevention of plague.

But, as I have related in a previous article, the carefully planned and faithfully executed procedures of the Bureau proved irksome to the local authorities who so arranged affairs that no reports of sickness were turned in to the bureau. As a consequence the large and well organised bureau staff was forced to lie idle. At first a few reports of plague were allowed to come in. But now for two weeks only one report of sickness has been turned in and for the last seven days no report has come in at all.

Of course the easiest and most comfortable course for our bureau authorities to take would be to sit quietly in their quarters and report from day to day "no report of plague today," or "no report of plague now for seven days."

Unfortunately, though such reports would undoubtedly please the local authorities and also be pleasant reading for THE CHINA PRESS subscribers, we cannot do otherwise than to present the true state of affairs.

### No Reports Given

Of course there are always many cases of illness in a city of seventy thousand inhabitants like Tatung. It was the acknowledged duty of the local authorities to report every new case of illness to the bureau. This they have not done for many days and when inquiry was made, answered that there were "really no reports coming in." This statement we knew to be false but we had no power to appeal from it.

Also we know that the city has at no time been free from plague, but plague cases were not reported to us with the exception of the one case seven days ago and this case was reported only after death had occurred. The circumstances were as follows:

The patient's parents had died of plague some time ago. The bodies had been removed and the house sealed up preparatory to disinfection by the Bureau staff. But there was furniture and clothing in that house which the man wished to use in his own home. He dared not break open the sealed door, so dug a hole in the wall, removed the desired articles and took them home.

Some days later a child died in his house of plague. Neither the illness nor death of this child was reported to the bureau. On the contrary it was emphatically denied, by the local authorities, that the child had died. Two days later the man died, also of plague, and the death was reported to the bureau. His wife was removed to the contact wards where later she developed plague and died in the plague hospital.

### Coffins Carried Out At Night

At present occupied coffins are being carried out at night. Last night a funeral passed very quietly down a street near the staff quarters. Had it not been that two members of our staff happened to be near the scene, we would not have known of this death. It is reported that the authorities now divide the dead into two classes, sending all those who have succumbed to ordinary diseases, out through the West Gate while those who are dead of plague are sent out through the North Gate for burial.

A few days ago a theater party held performances not far from the city. Many people attended. Since these spectators persons who attended these performances have died of plague, at least two of these died inside the city. Of course we had to get this information from private sources since we are not allowed any official reports of sickness or death. The contacts and suspects of these plague victims are still at large spreading the infection ad libitum.

Yet, in the face of all this, the local authorities on March 8, established a quarantine station under two oldstyle Chinese doctors, where people wishing to enter the city must undergo five days quarantine before being allowed to pass through the city gates. This plan was made out and carried into operation without reference to our Antiplague Bureau. On the day that their quarantine station was opened a letter signed both by the Defense Commissioner and the Taoyin, was received at our bureau requesting Dr. Chen to detail foreign trained doctors to assist them. Dr. Chen replied that the bureau would be glad to assist in this work provided it be under direct control of the Government Antiplague Bureau and not under their local independent bureau. No answer to this suggestion has been received.

On March 6, contrary to the express agreement between the local authorities and the Government Antiplague Bureau, all the houses of prostitution in the city were officially permitted to reopen. The Defense Commissioner's representative defended this action by saying that it cost the Defense Commissioner too much (several tens of

## CHANG TO HAVE 30,000 MORE TROOPS UNDER HIM

Peking To Pay New Levies  
Nominally For Use In  
Northern Manchuria

**From Our Correspondent**  
Peking, March 16.—There does not appear to be much change in the politico-military situation. General Chang Tso-lin's troops are occupying positions around Peking and General Chang himself is asking permission, or rather has asked it and obtained it, to recruit an additional thirty thousand men for service in northern Manchuria—nominally. His permission is conditional: the newly recruited troops are to be placed under officers appointed by the central authorities, are to be paid by the central authorities, and are to be at the disposal of the central authorities generally.

Whether this process would have the least effect on the germs may be greatly doubted but of this one may be sure, that, if the visitor remained long enough in that room he would nearly suffocate even in so short a time. This ordeal must be undergone twice before the visitor is considered sufficiently disinfected to enter the Commissioner's august presence.

### Bureau To Be Withdrawn

The Government Anti-plague Bureau

soon to be withdrawn from inside

the city, it does not seem possible to do anything to the face of such per-

sistent opposition.

The plague hospital outside the city will be kept open to work in connection with the railway passenger quarantine and to render any assistance to the local authorities that may be considered necessary.

Now we may come to a resume of the work done by our City Office.

Arriving here on January 24, Dr. Smyly spent two weeks in preparing

premises outside the city for a plague hospital. Also, during this time an active propaganda was

carried on having as its aim the

educating of the people to the nature

and danger of plague and the best

means of combatting it. Large num-

bers of circulars, dealing with the

subject were pasted in conspicuous

places and distributed in the city and

neighboring villages. About three

hundred masks were distributed

daily to the police for their protec-

tion.

We believe that, as a result of this

propaganda, many people here have

come to realise the dangerous nature

of the plague epidemic and the

necessity of preventive measures.

Following the example set by the

police many of the local residents

are now wearing masks of similar

nature to those issued to the police

and doubtless are adopting some of

the other measures suggested in the

propaganda.

### Find 414 Plague Cases

During the period from February

9 to March 12, our city office had

responded to 137 calls of which 131

were death reports and only twelve

were sick reports. Of these 110 were

diagnosed as plague.

Had the local authorities been

faithful in searching out and reporting

all cases of illness our sick re-

ports would have far exceeded our

death reports.

From February 28 to March 12,

the city work was taken out of our

hands by the local authorities who

appointed a committee of three

Chinese laymen to do the technical

work which should have been re-

ferred to our bureau. During the

period only one case was referred to us.

Thus, during the twenty days

when we were not compelled by the

boycott to be idle, we received an

average of nearly six actual cases of

plague per day.

The hospital outside the city is

under Dr. Smyly's care and we have

no doubt that, before long, a most

interesting report will be forthcoming

from him.

It is much to be regretted that in

spite of the hard and faithful work

of Dr. S. P. Chen assisted by his

local staff, local opposition has pre-

vented the Anti-plague Bureau here

from being of greater service to the

people of Tatung.

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## INDIA'S WOMEN WANT EMANCIPATION, TOO

Mrs. Ely Tells Members Of Great Advancement Made By Them In Recent Years

"Women of India" formed the topic for consideration at yesterday's meeting of the American Woman's Club, held at the Carlton, and in conjunction therewith was provided a most pleasing program of Indian songs and music.

The Present Day Emancipation of the Women of India" was the theme of a talk by Mrs. J. Ely in which she dealt with the pioneers in the work of enlightening the sex, work which is being done largely by Indian women themselves. She told of the many girls' schools which have sprung up and of the efforts to wipe away the barriers of caste. Already, she declared, an atmosphere has been created in India in which many of the old beliefs can no longer live. The four great issues, which must be met, she said, are the raising of the marriage age for girls and their education, the granting of freedom to remarry to widows and the problem of polygamy. Mrs. Ely told of the progressive influence and spirit of the Parsee women of Bombay and said that a woman's magazine now marks a new milestone of advancement.

"Indian women," she said, "are capable of choosing the best qualities of Western civilisation and they are insisting on education. When the time for rebuilding society comes it will be found that the women of India, with their fine spirit of self-sacrifice and service, will not be dead wood in that rebuilding."

Mrs. R. P. Roberts, who as chairman of the Library Committee, was in charge of the program, read an interesting paper on the home life of Indian women. She laid stress on the fact that though these Hindu and Mohammedan women have been virtually imprisoned in their homes for the past 2,000 years, denied all educational opportunity and made merely the chattels of their lords and masters, they still, by reason of a beautiful piet and devotion, have come to wield an influence supreme in their households.

Preceding the musical program Mrs. Frank Rawlinson gave an enlightening talk on Indian songs and lyrics and referred particularly to those songs which were on the day's program. Of these there were two sung by Mrs. J. H. Black, a group of three short numbers by Mrs. Bradley and two by Mrs. Drake. All were finely rendered and received the heartiest applause. Mrs. McCracken accompanied the singers.

Mrs. Wilbur, recently returned from a visit to the Philippines, presided over the business meeting and spoke briefly of the work of Americans and especially of the American Woman's Club at Manila and in the Islands.

It was announced that a special meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at 4 p.m. on April 9 in the club library rooms, top floor of the Carlton.

The following have been appointed nominating committees for the various Departments of the Club:

Music Department—Mrs. D. W. Lyon, chairman; Mrs. Hallam, Mrs. F. J. White, Miss Russell and Miss Oldroyd.

Literary Department—Mrs. Davies, chairman; Mrs. Main, Mrs. McCoy and Miss Fobes.

Social Department—Mrs. Macbeth, chairman; Mrs. Lunt and Mrs. Ely.

The next regular meeting of the Club will be held on April 2 and it is hoped at that meeting to have as speaker Mrs. Sherwood Eddy, wife of Dr. Eddy, who spoke recently in Shanghai on his experiences in Y.M.C.A. work at the front. It is planned to have Mrs. Eddy tell of the work in the Y.M.C.A. huts back of the trenches, in which work

## FRENCH FIGURES SHOW U-BOATS' STEADY DROP

Number Of Ships Attacked By Gun Decreased From 579 To 114

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 17.—Comparing the results of German submarine activity during the four quarters of 1917, it is remarked that the number of ships attacked by gun only was respectively 579, 674, 292 and 114. The proportion of ships sunk compared to that of ships attacked remained practically constant at about eighty per cent for the first three quarters of the year, while falling to sixty per cent for the last quarter.

## Attack In Force Made By Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

Troops are now holding the former British sector of the coast.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We drove off raiders near Zonnebeke.

The enemy artillery has been active southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and also against our rear defences southward of Lens and the areas of the La Bassée Canal, Armentières and Ypres.

There was great activity in the air yesterday. We again heavily attacked the enemy billets, dropped thirteen tons of bombs on two aerodromes and three dumps and destroyed one hangar, which crashed on a Gothic in the act of rising.

We brought down sixteen and drove down seven enemy machines. Six of ours are missing.

Our night-flying machines bombed the enemy billets and all returned. We bombed the barracks and railway station at Kaisers-lautern today, obtaining direct hits on the station and causing a fire. Our formation drove off the enemy machines which attacked them and all returned.

A Belgian official communiqué reports:

During the past few days the activity of the artillery has been particularly intense in the districts of Nieuport, Dixmude and Merckem, the enemy continuing to fire quantities of gas-shells and we replying in similar fashion.

Germans Admit French Advance

A German official communiqué reports:

After a bombardment which lasted for ten hours, the French advanced on a wide front westward of Avocourt. They were repulsed by our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting.

On the east bank of the Meuse we took 200 prisoners, including the staff of a battalion.

We shot down seventeen aeroplanes on Saturday.

London, March 18, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We have carried out a successful raid southward of Acheville.

There has been hostile artillery southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and in the neighborhood of Lens and a very active bombardment between Warneton and Zonnebeke.

Allied Ministers Confer In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 17.—The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, and other French and Italian Ministers have returned from London, where an important conference was held.

M. Clemenceau expressed himself as being very satisfied with the results of the conference.

## Do You Want to Increase Your Weight?

We produce 30,000 sacks of highest quality flour each day from best Chinese Wheat, free from dust and impurities. Our production of Bran amounts to 250 tons per day. We have been favored with orders from all over China, as well as from Singapore, Java, Sumatra and other Pacific islands, and European ports. We have received the "Panel of Honor" from the President as a prize for the superiority of our flour, which consists of the following brands:



To avoid imitation, the public are cautioned to note the above illustrations which are printed on each sack of the respective brands, viz.: The "Battle-ship" and the "Star Decoration" are in green print, while the "Happiness" is in blue and red. Samples furnished free on application to our head office, 49 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Best attention given to enquiries for quotations, and orders promptly executed.

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### THEREFORE

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### "OSRAM" — "G.E.C."

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connection with the Association Class Championship (200 and 600 yards). 183 ladies subscribed for last year's prize, and the Committee hopes for a similar number or more for this year's competition. Ladies of Shanghai are cordially invited to enter. The rules and conditions and entry form will be sent out shortly—the entrance fee is \$1.

The following are the events for the meeting:

Event 1—200, 500 and 600 yards.  
2—400 and 500 yards.  
3—290 and 500 yards.  
4—300 and 500 yards.  
5—290 and 500 yards.  
6—300 and 600 yards.  
7—300 and 600 yards.  
8—700 and 900 yards.  
9—500 and 1,000 yards.

There will be 74 prizes not including the H. S. prizes.

Entrance fee for the meeting \$3.

Competitors will supply their own ammunition. 164 rounds will be required for the whole competition.

Members of the Defence Forces of Shanghai wishing to join the membership of the Association may obtain application forms from the Secretary, Mr. A. M. Collaco, c/o Russo Asiatic Bank. Annual subscription is \$5.00. No entrance fee.

S. R. A. Shoot Tomorrow

The second March competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held tomorrow from 6 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. The range will be 400 yards, Bisley (300-yard targets to be used), one sighting and ten scoring shots.

The transfer of new members into their respective classes takes effect from this date, as follows: A. E. Dequine to "A" class; F. V. Budell to "C" class and Mr. Kuliwara to "D" class.

Portuguese Company Shoot

Following are the results of the March Cup competition of the Portuguese Co., S.V.C., practices 5 and 7:

Class A No Competition.  
Class B winner Q. M. Sgt. C. Maher Points 24.

(Wins spoon for scoring 60% H.P.S. 40).

Class C winner L. Corp. V. Remedios Points 30.

Class D winner Pte. Carlos Correa Points 20.

## Examination Results

Following are the results of the Cambridge local examinations.

The questions were set by the Cambridge Board, and the answers classified by a Board appointed by the local Oxford and Cambridge Society.

### JUNIOR EXAMINATION

Boys under 16.

Class I.—None.

Class II.

1. P. Ferguson, Angus (a) (b) (e)

2. P. Marshall, Geo. E. (e)

3. P. Pearson, Thomas C. J. (c)

4. P. Wheeler, Stanley H.

The following also satisfied the examiners.

5. T.H. Simonsen, Frederick.

6. P. Parsons, Harry McC.

7. P. Thompson, Theodore (d)

8. X. Portaria, Alvaro R.

9. Pr. Maybon, Pierre L. (d)

10. X. Azevedo, Jose E. (d)

11. X. Remedios, Jose F.

12. X. Pereira, Eduardo C. J.

13. P. Ferry, Samuel M.

14. X. da Silveira, Henrique A.

15. X. Pais, Keith A.

16. C. Penfold, Rollo C.

17. C. Macdonald, Kenneth S.

Boys above 16.

1. X. Derby, Stephen S. (a) (d)

2. X. dos Remedios, Alvaro C. (a)

3. P. Adbookum, Mohamed.

Girls under 16.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—None.

Class III.—None.

The following satisfied the examiners.

1. P. Smith, Elizabeth C. (b) (c)

2. P. Day, Emily J.

3. St. J. Sequeira, Bernadette (d)

4. T.H. Netrousoff, Militia M.

5. H.F. Dickie, Dorothy

6. P. Turner, Lily

7. P. Foss, Pearl (b)

8. T.H. Brown, Isabel

9. P. Moore, Alice R.

10. T.H. Herd, Agnes F.

11. P. Mackintosh, Magdalene C.

12. H.F. Wei Goon Sik

13. T.H. Parker, Michel L.

14. T.H. Lewis, Lucy G.

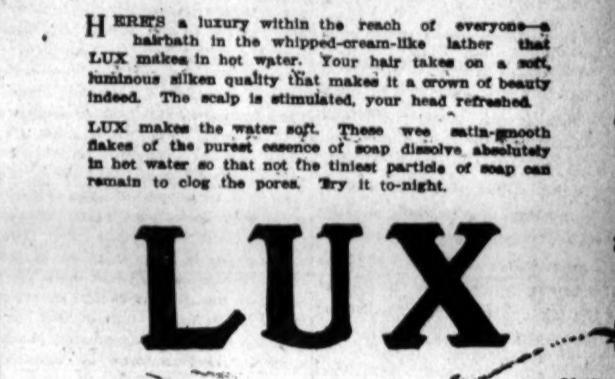
The names are given in order of merit. The first capitals are the initial letters of the Schools. Distinctions are marked as follows: (a) Arithmetic;

(b) Religious Knowledge;

(c) English;

(d) French;

(e) Experimental Science.



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EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS  
THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

**WEATHER**  
Cloudy and colder weather. Strong  
Northerly winds along the coast.

**DEATH**

WARD: On the 19th March, 1918, at 17 Love Lane, Shanghai, Olive Mandie, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, aged 4 years and 11 months. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well cemetery today, the 20th March, 1918, at 5 p.m.  
Hongkong papers please copy.

17209

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, MARCH 20, 1918

**Reading Questions Answered**  
INTERESTING official light on a number of urgent questions was furnished by a dialogue conducted by Premier Terauchi and Mr. Yukio Ozaki, Kenseikai leader, at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives on March 14, which was briefly reported in the cables at the time. The Japan Advertiser of March 14 contains a fuller report.

The Japanese Premier's answer to the Opposition leader's queries cover the mobilisation question in Siberia, Japan's reported warning to China, the report of Allied troop movement from Peking to the North and the tonnage negotiations with America.

Mr. Ozaki said, "I have seen it reported in the papers that the arms forwarded from Japan to China have been plundered by General Chang Tsao-lin, Military Governor at Mukden. General Chang used to shape his actions according to the attitude of the Japanese Government and a Japanese officer is acting as his military adviser. In such circumstances, the report that he has plundered the arms sent by Japan and employed them in arming his troops which have been despatched against Peking is somewhat surprising and the Japanese Government may be in position to give an explanation of the affair."

Count Terauchi replied, "The arms referred to by Mr. Ozaki were to be delivered to the Chinese Government through the Taihei Kumiai. The Japanese Government knows nothing of what has become of the arms since they were delivered to the Taihei Kumiai. There exists no relations whatever between the Japanese Government and General Chang, and the Japanese military adviser to General Chang of course will have nothing to do with what is alleged by Mr. Ozaki."

Mr. Ozaki: "I have also been informed that Japan and the Allies have lodged protests on the ground that the despatch of troops to Peking by General Chang is in violation of the undertaking agreed upon at the time of the Boxer trouble."

Count Terauchi denied knowledge of the affair.

Mr. Ozaki: "Is it true that the Japanese Government has advised a compromise between the Southern and Northern factions?"

Count Terauchi: "The domestic strife in China, which has been going on between the rival factions year after year, is not a desirable thing for Japan and the Government would like to do something so that an end may be put to the unseemly political strife in China. As yet the Government has not done anything to that end."

Mr. Ozaki: "According to a press report Allied troops have left Peking for Siberia and I would like to know whether the report is well founded."

Count Terauchi: "I have caused an inquiry to be made of the Vice-Foreign Minister and found out the report to be unfounded."

Mr. Ozaki: "I understand that the negotiations that have been going on between Japan and the Allies as regards the situation have been brought to a conclusion for the present. I have also been informed that the ships which have been held up for a time have now been released."

Count Terauchi: "The negotiations to which Mr. Ozaki refers have not yet been concluded and as regards the holding up of vessels it is in connection with the demand for tonnage made by the United States and it has nothing to do with the despatch of troops."

**Congscription Of Wealth**

By Hartley Withers  
(*Daily Mail*)

Mr. Hartley Withers is the leading writer on financial topics, who modestly states that he is not a "learned economist," but always tries to be clear. Editor of *The Economist*, and formerly City Editor of *The Times*, he has been schoolmaster, stock-broker's clerk, private banking firm's assistant, and Director of *Financial Enquiries in the Treasury*. He is a pioneer of the War Savings movement and a member of the National War Savings Committee. Mr. Withers, who is the author, among other books, of *The Meaning of Money and Our Money and the State*, is now lecturing at the London School of Economics on *Problems of Economic Progress*.

In the midst of much hazy talk about proposals for the "conscription of wealth"—or, as it is sometimes called, a levy, on capital—many people are wondering what exactly is meant by this new phrase which has come into the region of practical politics. It is in fact, only a variation of a form of taxation which has already been employed both in other countries and our own. America has its property tax, in Germany a levy on capital was imposed just before the war in order to provide the Government with special funds for military purposes, and in England the principle is already adopted in the higher rate of income tax imposed upon what is called unearned income. In other words, when people talk of the conscription of wealth they merely mean a specially severe form of taxation imposed upon owners of all kinds of property.

**Deemed To Be Dead**

It is clear that the burden of paying for the war during its course and after it has to fall upon the wealthy classes. When money is required in the huge amounts now necessary for securing victory it can only be taken from those who have a margin above what is required for keeping them in health and efficiency. This was the point that was put to a delegation of Labor leaders which approached the Chancellor of the Exchequer last November urging the conscription of wealth as an immediate method of providing money for the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he had "never seen any proposal which seemed to him to be practicable for getting money during the war by conscripting wealth." This is clear as soon as we examine what the proposal really means according to the statements of those who advocate it.

It is suggested that all owners, of property should be "deemed to be dead," and should forthwith pay duties on their possessions at graduated rates ranging up to 30 per cent on the largest estates. Now, if a man is the possessor of property worth a million, on which, perhaps, he may be receiving an income of £60,000 a year, one cannot expect him to pay in cash £300,000, which would be 30 per cent of his property, in any one year, unless he could sell, which would be impossible, since all would be sellers at once; or unless he went to his banker and borrowed money for the purpose, which would only increase the inflation of currency, which has already added so many hundred millions to the cost of the war.

Being unable to get cash from him for more than a small part of the levy, the Government would be obliged to take payment in the shape of securities or other forms of property, which would not give them any immediate command of the goods and services necessary for carrying on the war. But as a means of paying off debt when the war is over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though he admitted that "perhaps he had not thought enough about it to justify him in saying so," was inclined to think that, since the wealthy will have to pay the bill, it would be better, both for the wealthy classes and the country, to have this levy of capital and reduce the burden of debt."

Mr. Bonar Law has now stated that the Government has "no intention of proposing such a tax," but after his expression of sympathy with it, it is clear that we have not heard the last of it.

**The Practical Difficulties**

Let us see what it would mean. In the first place everybody who had any property would have to make a statement of it, and it would have to be valued. How much time, trouble, and expense this would mean, especially if the valuation were carried out by Government officials, is a question which a terrified imagination hesitates to answer. How much opportunity of, and temptation to, fraud would also be provided is another question to which we can only guess the reply.

These, however, are only preliminary difficulties. Estimates of the total wealth of the country that would be amenable to such a tax vary from

**Some Features Of Germany's New War Finance**

The German Financial Secretary's Report To The Reichstag  
Plainly Disingenuous And Unduly Optimistic

By Judson C. Welliver  
(*New York Sun*)

The correspondent of *The Sun* has had the privilege of studying some results of a particularly expert examination into the fiscal affairs of the German Empire which afforded a most illuminating view of the present finances and a highly suggestive impression of the conditions the country will face when the war ends.

It must always be remembered that Germany has made no pretence to pay for its war out of current revenues. Its old scheme of war finance was based on the idea of borrowing money, and then when peace was made of collecting indemnities with which to pay the loans. Everybody except the extreme Junkers and Pan-Germanists recognises that this scheme has long since broken down.

The various Reichstag votes of credit down to the end of 1917 have aggregated approximately \$27,000,000,000, distributed thus: 1914, \$2,500,000,000; 1915, \$7,500,000,000; 1916, \$16,000,000,000; 1917, \$11,250,000,000.

In presenting the last budget and asking the Reichstag vote of credit in December last Count von Rodern, Financial Secretary, observed that the war profits taxes had yielded during the year \$1,250,000,000, which was considerably more than had been estimated. This is exactly parallel to the British experience, which shows that taxes on war profits have invariably exceeded anticipations. In Germany this tax was not imposed until 1916 nor collected until the latter half of 1917, so that it presumably covered the tax on extra incomes for the greater part both of 1916 and 1917.

To this war profit tax yield Count von Roden added \$25,000,000 produced by the property tax and the proceeds of the \$250,000,000 defence levy imposed in 1913 and collected in 1913, 1914 and 1915, thus making up a total of \$1,500,000,000 raised in direct taxes since the beginning of the war. He pointed out that the defence levy was first assessed in the middle of 1914 and no proceeds were received from it until the next fiscal year. In this, however, he is flatly contradicted by the German Year Book for 1914, which shows a yield of more than \$100,000,000 from the defence levy for the fiscal year 1913-1914.

In addition to this \$1,500,000 which Count von Roden claimed had been raised by direct taxation during the war, he included \$500,000,000 produced by other direct taxes imposed by the Federal States and municipalities on account of the war, making a grand total of \$2,000,000,000 raised in this manner.

The \$500,000,000 raised by the Federal States and municipalities by no means represents their entire contribution to the direct costs of the war. In fact it represents chiefly interest on the heavy debts which they have incurred for war purposes.

At the end of November, 1917, the city of Berlin had a floating debt of \$200,000,000. Hamburg's war debt was stated as more than \$100,000,000, and like immense burdens of municipal debt have been piled upon the other German cities.

The empire has pledged itself ultimately to repay a considerable proportion of these extraordinary municipal war debts, after peace shall have returned; in fact this obligation of the Imperial Government to reimburse the cities and States will constitute one of its largest liabilities.

Count von Roden took occasion to deny various statements concerning German finance that had been made by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, in presenting the British budget last October. Count von Roden declared that from the beginning Germany's special war taxes had been sufficient to cover the interest on the war debt, that a series of votes of credit granted by the Reichstag has actually been greater than the expenditures incurred, and that all advances to Germany's allies, including guarantees, have been comprised in the vote of credit.

As a matter of fact the language used by Count von Roden was subject to more than one construction. He indicated that interest had been met by the special war taxation, but the first additional war taxation was imposed in 1916 and estimated to bring in only \$125,000,000. The war profits tax was passed at the same time, but was not intended to be collected until after the war. In February, 1917, further taxation was provided, designed to produce \$300,000,000, including a 20 per cent surtax on war profits.

As the interest on the war debt amounted at the beginning of 1917, according to Count von Roden, to \$850,000,000 annually, it is apparent that special war taxes could have discharged only a small portion of this interest burden. The war profits tax collected during the latter half of 1917 is stated at \$1,250,000,000, but this undoubtedly represents the taxes for most of 1916 and 1917.

Moreover, the war profits tax can be paid by turning in war loan securities which are accepted as equivalent to cash, this being one of the interesting details in the German method of financial pyramiding. Count von Roden in his budget address last February admitted that a large pro-

portion of the war taxes would probably be paid in war loan stock. If in fact \$1,000,000,000 out of the total were paid by turning in war loan stock for cancellation, the interest charge, which by November, 1917, amounted to \$1,200,000,000, would be reduced by only \$50,000,000 annually, and not more than \$250,000,000 would be left in cash to meet the interest on the debt.

It is quite impossible for Count von Roden to convince the fair critic that war taxation has thus far taken care of the interest on the war debt, or that, with the debt rapidly increasing, it will do so at any time during the war. To make matters worse, the German public looks upon the war profits tax as merely a war measure, not to be continued after peace is achieved, or if continued at all to be imposed at a very much lower rate.

The entire normal peace time revenue of the German Empire has barely been sufficient to cover interest on the war debt alone. The budgeted revenue for the fiscal year 1916-17 was calculated at only \$900,000,000, and this was undoubtedly an excessive estimate, for it assumed that \$180,000,000 would be collected from customs revenue. That was the normal amount of customs revenue in peace times, but as the war has practically stopped imports, it necessarily must also have wiped out this part of the revenue. In February, 1917, the debt interest had mounted to \$850,000,000 annually, so that there could not possibly have been much left over for meeting normal permanent governmental expenditure, which was more than \$600,000,000. As a matter of fact, there is no doubt that a large part of the interest on Germany's war loans has had to be met from the vote of credit expenditure. Count von Roden himself admitted in the summer of 1917 that one reason why the monthly war bill had been steadily mounting during the first half of the year was that it was necessary in part to pay interest out of the vote of credit funds. He therefore optimistically assumed that when the proceeds of the new taxes which were provided in February, 1917, should become available, the condition would be more favorable.

Another view of the situation is presented by the Director of the Statistical Bureau of the city of Berlin-Schöneberg, Dr. Kuzuyuki. He recently published an article in a German paper declaring specifically that while the loans raised during 1915 had been devoted entirely to the costs of the war, those raised during 1916 had been to a large extent used to meet war relief, pension and interest. He declared that during 1917 nearly \$3,250,000,000 would be required for these purposes alone.

Count von Roden protested against Mr. Bonar Law's comparison of German war credits with English expenditure. But as a matter of fact Mr. Bonar Law appears to have been justified in his comparison. The English figures, indeed, include many expenditures, for example separation allowances, which hardly appear at all in the German votes of credit. Likewise the huge expenditures of the German States and cities for war purposes are just as real a burden on the people who must provide the revenue as if they came from the imperial budget. Finally, Count von Roden's claim that the credits which have been voted by the Reichstag have not been exhausted by the expenditures for war costs is not borne out by a variety of other equally trustworthy and more disinterested testimony.

When he discusses Germany's advances of cash of credit to allies, Count von Roden is equally insincere; most of these advances have been conducted by syndicates of German bankers and not directly by the Government. The advances which the Government itself has made have been in the form of Treasury bonds deposited with Turkish agents in Germany and on the security of which Germany issued its parimony. Germany is pledged to redeem this Turkish paper currency in gold within a period ranging from three to eleven years after the conclusion of peace. There is no evidence whatever that such obligations and guarantees as these are included in Count von Roden's analysis of the German fiscal situation. Yet they are of the utmost importance, because they are so intimately concerned with the means for maintaining Germany's international position, and therefore its trade opportunities, hereafter.

Count von Roden indulged some criticism of English war finance, and informed the Reichstag that the fiscal authorities were working out a scheme of sweeping reform in the financial system of the empire, wherein the Imperial and State Governments were co-operating. The new financial system, however, will not be made the subject of legislation until after peace is declared. Apparently, therefore, the Government fears to press further taxation measures during the war and will have to depend upon still further and still larger loans to keep going for the rest of the war and certainly for one year, and possibly longer, after the war.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 19, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
Tls.  
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 171 = Tls. 93.24  
@ 12.7 = Mex. \$128.25  
Mex. Dollars Market rate: Tls. 72.55  
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate  
Shai Gold Mars: 978 touch Tls. 270  
Bar Silver ..... 268  
Copper Cents ..... per kg. tael 1808  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/4d.=Tls. 4.57  
each @ 12.7 = Mex. \$6.59  
Peking Bar .....  
Native Interest ..... .02

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 43d.  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:  
3 m.s. %  
4 m.s. %  
5 m.s. %  
6 m.s. %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4768  
Concessions

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/4d  
London ..... Demand 4/4d

India ..... nominal T.T. 304

Paris ..... T.T. 598

Paris ..... Demand 599

New York ..... T.T. 1041

New York ..... Demand 1048

Hongkong ..... T.T. 701

Japan ..... T.T. 498

Batavia ..... T.T. 2318

## Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m.s. Cdts. 4/5d.  
London ..... 4 m.s. Docy. 4/5d.  
London ..... 6 m.s. Cdts. 4/7d.  
London ..... 8 m.s. Docy. 4/7d.  
Paris ..... 4 m.s. 626  
New York ..... 4 m.s. 1082

## Customs House Exchange Rates For

## March

Ex. Tls. 4.25 @ 4/4d ..... 41

1 @ 575 = France 6.41

8.20 @ 100 = Gold 81

1 @ 512 = Yen 2.17

1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.53

2 @ — = Rubles —

3 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Ranks	Tls. 8575 B.
H. K. & S. B. Chartered.	271
Russo-Asiatic	R. 256

## Marine Insurances

Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 730 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 20 1/2 B.

## Fire Insurances

China Fire	Tls. 8132 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325 Sq.

## Shipping

Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.	117s. 6d.
"Shell"	Tls. 21 1/2
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 40

## Mining

Kaiping	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 3 B.

## Docks

Hongkong Dock	Tls. 130 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 14 1/2 B.

## Wharves

Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85 B.

## Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land	Tls. 73
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 91 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50

## Cotton Mills

Tls. 174 B.	Tls. 174 B.
E-w.o.	Tls. 97 1/2 B.
E-w.o. Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 62 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 75 B.
Lou-kung-mow	Tls. 43 1/2
Oriental	Tls. 125 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 15.80 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 8.85 B.
Yangtzeepoo	Tls. 95

## Industrials

Butler Tie	Tls. 28
China Sugar	Tls. 80 Sq.
Green Island	Tls. 7.90 Sq.
Langkats	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70

## Stores

Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	180
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	325
Watson	Tls. 5 1/2
Weeks	Tls. 13 1/2

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma	Tls. 9 1/2
Amberst	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 1/2 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40 S.
Bute	Tls. 1.05
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2
Dominion	Tls. 9
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 5 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.45 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewook Java	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Padiang	Tls. 12.10 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 7
Permatas	Tls. 2 1/2
Repar	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Samagragas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Semambu	Tls. 6
Senawang	Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungai Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.67 1/2 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 16 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangke	Tls. 4 1/2

## Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culy Dairy	Tls. 2
Shai Elec. and Asti	Tls. 66 1/2 B.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 43
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 78 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 190 B.

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Newchwang Nanking Foochow

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Kirin Hsichow Canton

Tsinan Soochow Hongkong

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Tsingtau Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANCK ROAD.

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 22	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
—	22	San Francisco	Colombia maru	Jap.	Alexander
—	22	San Francisco	Kashima maru	Jap.	A. P. M. S. Co.
—	21 11.00	Seattle, etc.			Jap. N. Y. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 21	5.00	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Komano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
—	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chitose maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
—	26	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuma maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
—	26	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Yatawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
—	29	8.00	Pens	Jap.	V. F. V.
—	30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	—	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Lyomaro	Jap. N. Y. K.
London etc.	Kita-ō maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	4.00	Hongkong & Canton	Suyang	Br.	B. & S.
—	4.00	Wingso	Hei Pekin	Br.	B. & S.
—	4.00	Wingso	Hei Ninghsao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
—	4.00	Wingso	Taihsun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
—	21	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shinkan	Br.	B. & S.
—	25	Hongkong direct	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
—	24	9.00*Swatow & Hongkong	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
—	25	D.L. Hankow & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
—	26	Hongkong	Eitoru maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
—	25	Hongkong	Shantung	Am.	N. S. S. Co.
—	26	Hongkong	Chu maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr 26	—	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 21	9.00*Tsingtao	Bakushin maru	Jap. S. M. R.		
—	21	Tientsin	Proteus	Jap. S. M. R.	
—	22	7.30*Tsingtao and Dairen	Kone maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
—	20	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
—	27	A.M. Antung	Kewellin	Br.	B. & S.
—	19	8.00 Vladivostock	Fengtsu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 7	—	Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dairen	Kelung maru	Jap. O. S. K.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 20	D.L. Wuhu	Wuchow	Br.	B. & S.	
—	20	M.N. Hangchow	Suyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
—	20	M.N. do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
—	20	M.N. do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
—	21	M.N. do	Taihsun	Jap.	N. Y. K.
—	21	M.N. do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
—	22	M.N. do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
—	22	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
—	22	M.N. do	Suyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
—	22	M.N. do	Wuchow	Br.	B. & S.
—	25	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
—	26	M.N. do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
—	27	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

P.M. M.N.—Mid night. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Brith
Mar 19	Ningpo	Taihsun	1612	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
19	Cruise	Sutor Nordiske	1690	Jap. G. N. T. Co.		
19	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
19	24	Antung	1268	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
19	Chinwangtiao	Proteus	1678	Rus. K. M. A.		KMAW
19	Chinwangtiao	Kakko maru	—	Jap.		

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 19	Japan	Omi maru	3220	Jap. N. Y. K.	
19	Daiy	Sakai maru	1346	Jap. S. M. R.	
19	W.-tsiwei, Chefoo & Tsin	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.
19	24	Antung	1322	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	Taihsin via Chou & Keeling	Keeling maru	963	Jap. O. S. K.	
19	Hankow	Tehsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
19	do	Leny	175	Br.	B. & S.
19	do	Suiwo	1981	Br.	B. & S.
19	do	Tatoo maru	1766	Jap. N. Y. K.	
19	Japan	Koyi maru	—	Jap.	
19	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & L. Co.
19	Ningpo	Taihsun	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Friday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talei Maru, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hain Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 28, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suyang, Captain Gibb, will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on Wednesday, March 20, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suyang, Captain Gibb, will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on Wednesday, March 20, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suyang, Captain Gibb, will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on Wednesday, March 20, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suyang, Captain Gibb, will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on Wednesday, March 20, at 4 p.m. For Freight

# SHIPPING

## N.Y.K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool.)

Tons 17,000

IYO MARU ..... 12,500

KIATANO MARU ..... 16,000

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, April 21

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. E. Tosa, March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, April 6

CHIKUGO MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. M. Yui, March 23

CHIKUZEN MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. H. Nojiri, March 26

YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, March 30

KASUGA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, April 2

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU ..... 8,500 Capt. S. Saito, March 21

YAWATA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, March 28

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. S. Yamazaki, April 2

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, March 25

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 March 26

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 April 22

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Mar. 20

NIKKO MARU ..... 16,000 April 17

AKI MARU ..... 12,500 May 22

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusei Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in  
the Overland RouteBetween the Far East  
and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Chongshun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. has established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Motels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co. and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook &amp; Son, the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resembureau; the Nippon Yusei Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

A1, and Lieber's.

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## Business and Official Notices

## The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Thursday, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with the Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1918.

17178

## HIP SENG &amp; CO.

21 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

DEALERS IN  
HAND MADE LACES, SWATOW DRAWN THREAD WORK, EMBROIDERIES, Chinese Linens, silks, pongee, pewter ware, and Foochow lacquer and silver ware.

Have Removed

to

21 Nanking Road

from

P-566 Nanking Road.

PRICES MODERATE.

17178

## ZEE YUNG CHONG

General Contractor, Private Road, Pavement, and Tennis Court Builder. Experienced in all Types of ASPHALTIC Work. The most Hygienic, dust-proof and permanent treatment for roadways, paths, alleys, etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE

Guaranteed to give satisfaction

Add. 373-8 Markham Road.

Tel. West 522.

## Soviets Accept Peace As Respite

(Continued from Page 1)

accusation is not justified, any such action being severely punished.

German influence in Siberia is rapidly growing. Germans are employed in all banks, commercial houses and shops and are being elected members of municipal councils and other organisations. The Germans are raising a considerable force at Irkutsk and Harbin, conducting the Bolshevik movement, assuming control of ammunition and stores and using Russian aeroplanes. The situation is growing worse every day.

A telegram from Blagoveshchensk reports that two prominent Russian merchants have been murdered.

Fighting in the town continues. The Bolsheviks, who are commanded by German officers, are continually receiving reinforcements. Many of the inhabitants have fled into Chinese territory.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Mile	Peking-Mukden Line	Lux	Mail	Mail
101	3.	I.	2.	Peking	2.	4.	102.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	Tientsin-Central	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
203	835	300	0	arr.	12260	1900	1000
2345	1112	685	0	dep.	1980	1700	700
2350	1117	640	84	dep.	1980	1650	710
000	1125	660	—	dep.	1980	1645	700
1910	589	2310	524	arr.	2204	—	1040
Tientsin-Pukow Line							
Local	Mail	5.	3.				
715	1150	—	0	dep.	1705	1612	
745	1200	—	2.71	dep.	1615	1605	
1135	1500	—	78	dep.	1631	1547	
1457	1745	—	148	dep.	1232	1221	
1801	2051	—	—	dep.	1048	928	
7.	2051	—	220	dep.	806	640	
109	2231	—	—	dep.	756	515	
130	038	—	266	dep.	601	154	
1315	019	—	318	dep.	349	131	
1558	316	—	377	dep.	339	128	
1815	450	—	—	dep.	120	102	
9.	2	—	420	dep.	2340	310	
160	457	—	—	dep.	78	18	
1186	823	—	523	dep.	2329	209	
1206	823	—	—	dep.	1955	1442	
1657	1182	—	600	dep.	1946	1472	
1843	1300	—	631	dep.	1648	938	
Express	Express	10.	—	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	
16.	1420	—	0	dep.	1410	15	
2000	1420	—	193	dep.	1418	688	
700	2150	—	—	arr.	755	2300	
Yenchow-Tsiningchow Branch Line							
910	1300	2184	6.	Yenchow a.	810	1410	2100
1030	1450	2228	5.	Tsiningchow d.	630	1110	1800
			200		530	1110	1800
					630	1210	1900
					630	1210	1900
Lincheng-Tsoochang Branch Line							
910	1300	2184	6.	Linch			

# Business and Official Notices

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited, of Denmark

**NOTICE**  
Currency Charges on Telegrams

Senders of telegrams are hereby notified that from the 1st of April, 1918, until further notice, the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of \$0.27 to equal Fr. 1.00.

J. J. BAHNSEN,  
General Manager in China  
and Japan.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1918.  
17207

Proposals for Frozen Beef and Mutton.—Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila, P. I.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a.m., April 3, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 6,000,000 lbs. beef and 75,000 lbs. mutton. Further information on application.

17038

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2501.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1917, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the Report of the Loan Redemption Committee dated July 7, 1917, and published in the Municipal Gazette of March 16, 1918, be received and adopted.

Resolution VI.—That the estimated expenditure for 1918, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,800,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable on December 31, 1928, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VII.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Committee, consisting of three Members of Council and two Ratepayers with power to fill vacancies, to consider and report whether it is desirable in the interests of this Community, that the business and undertaking and the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited should be acquired, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Clause 9 of the Agreement between the Company and the Council dated the first day of July, 1905. The report of such Committee to be submitted to the Council, who shall lay the same before the Ratepayers in meeting assembled.

Resolution VIII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution X.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VIII, IX and X are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 20 for due publication.

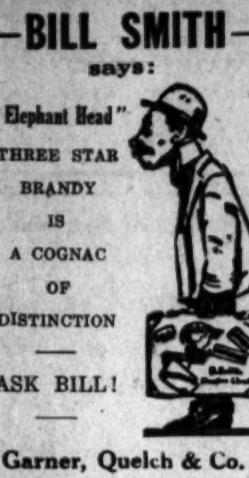
By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary,  
Council Room,

17172  
J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,  
SHANGHAI

National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic (1914)

Subscribers to the above loan are hereby reminded that interest coupons become invalid for payment on the expiry of three years from the date on which the half yearly period covered by them ends. Thus Coupon No. 2 covering interest on the above Loan for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1915, will cease to be valid for payment after 30th June, 1918. Bondholders who have not yet presented this coupon for payment should do so before 1st July, 1918.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Inspectorate General of Customs,  
Peking, 14th March, 1918.  
17195



Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

## Astor House Hotel

### GRAND FANCY DRESS EASTER BALL

AND

### CARNIVAL SUPPER

Saturday Night, March 30th

in the

### NEW BALL ROOM

Commencing at 10 p.m.

### Astor House Orchestra

For reservations, apply to the Superintendent of Service, Astor House Hotel

Admission \$3.00, including Supper  
(No Masks permitted)

## MAISON DE MODES

(Proprietress Madame Linoff)

3A and 4A, Broadway

have pleasure in announcing a Special Display of HATS, MODELS, SILKS and SUITINGS for SPRING WEAR. All these goods are recent arrivals and represent exceptional taste and value.

17211

If you need fashionable clothes go to

Henry  
the Tailor

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary,  
Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 16, 1918.  
17172

Arthur & Bond & "W" Modes  
20 Nanking Road  
3rd Floor

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI  
**METALS AND HARDWARE**

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

### We carry a full line of CLUFF'S "Blue Ribbon" Fruits GRIFFITHS' STORES

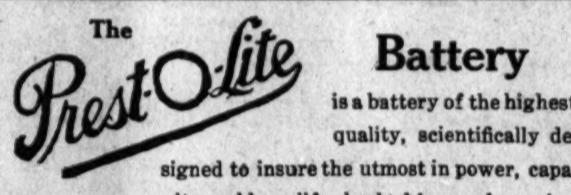
Phone West 641 Phone 143 Bubbling Well Rd. Phone West 800

### TO SUBSCRIBERS

Our "DIRECTORY OF CHINA" for 1918 is just off the press and deliveries are being made as quickly as possible, but subscribers requiring copies immediately are requested to send for same.

### ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORIES

4 Canton Road



### Battery

is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by real service.

SERVICE STATION:  
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

## THE CARLTON CAFE

begs to announce that the

### DUO ALFIERIS

The world famous Italian Mandolin and  
Guitar Artists



will play at

### TEA DANSANTS

on

### WEDNESDAYS

THURSDAYS

### FRIDAYS

SATURDAYS

from 5-7 in the evening  
and during dinner from  
8-10

17200

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

### APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsay Gardens  
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and veranda), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

### Mes. 8 & 11 Quinsay Gardens

Tel. 1946.  
TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed veranda and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: Furnished flat, three rooms, overlooking Hongkew Park. Fifty dollars month, four or five months. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

17210 M.20.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished room with bathroom. Range Road. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

17177

TO LET, with full board, at No. 31 Carter Road, one small room \$50 per month. One attic room, \$55 per month. Tiffin and dinner \$30 per month.

17188 M.21.

TO LET, in Western district, close to Race Course, in refined house, with garden, tennis, phone, etc., large sitting room with veranda and small bedroom attached, also small bedroom, separately. Excellent table, good service, fine location. Phone West 1227.

17146 M.19.

### SITUATION VACANT

CHINESE ASSISTANT WANTED: One with experience in shipping office preferred. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

M.20.

WANTED: Foreign firm desires the service of a foreigner for a travelling position. State age, nationality and salary expected to start. One familiar with Chinese language preferred. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

17201 M.20.

WANTED: An American first-class engineer for an Auto Garage who is also able to bring an AI Chinese fitter. Applications together with terms and references to be sent to Neutral Garage, Tsingtao.

17202 M.24.

WANTED: A second-hand upright piano, in good condition. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

17197 M.20.

WANTED, two hundred pounds American sacharin, immediate delivery. Price and particulars to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

17190 M.21.

THE Navy wants eyes: For sale, Binoculars, maker Aitchison & Co., 25 X. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

17193 M.21.

FOR SALE: One microscope, used, Ullmann & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai. One microscope Va. Paul Waechter, double lens. New. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

17192 M.21.

WANTED, one electric motor, 3 to 5 horse-power, 110 volts D.C., with starter and adjustable foundation plate. Please apply Dung Chih Engineering School, Woosung Forts.

17194 M.20.

### EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LADY desires to teach French. Would accept opportunity as travelling companion. Please apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

17195 M.24.

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED in Mokanshan, furnished house of 4 or 5 rooms, for summer months. X. Dard, 21 Avenue Dubai.

17160 M.21.

### MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

17196 M.21.

### Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a second-hand upright piano, in good condition. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

17197 M.20.

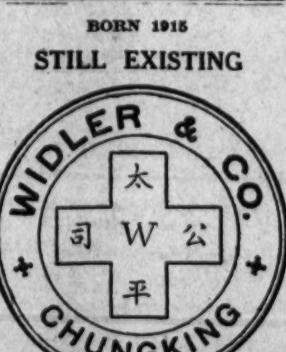
### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

17198 M.21.

### BORN 1915

### STILL EXISTING



Widler & Company  
Chungking, West China.

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